

is 275 miles from Queenstown to Liver-

ROOMS.....2 7 4 1 3 6 0 0 0-21

d back.

spot and hear Hon J. J. Ingalls.

SUNNITT & BELLMORATH

CO., St. Louis, Mo. Box 1,
Atlanta, Ga.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osceola,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Knechtle,
Cosway, Ark.

Castoria.


"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.



The sages call economy
The surest road to wealth.
With Wire Gauze Doors economy
Seems too the path of health
For as with them the juices
Remain within the meat.
More food and much the better
Is left for us to eat.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST,
Buy the 'CHARTER OAK,
WITH THE
WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS.

Made only by **Wm. A. Murray Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.** Sold by
SUNNIGHT & WELLS BROTHERS, 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BAND WON'T PLAY

THE FIDELITY CHAUTAUQUA TODAY.

Taylor Refuses to Let the Band Play at the Chautauqua Today.

The military post band will not greet ex-Senator Ingalls at Chautauqua tonight.

Ex-Senator Ingalls will speak at Chautauqua tonight. The subject of his lecture will be "Problems of the Second Century of the Republic."

Ex-Senator Ingalls has never spoken before a Georgia audience, but he has been introduced to Georgians.

He is admittedly one of the foremost exponents of the republican doctrine in the country, and during his career has, by the spirit and vigor of his party views, become a familiar figure in the eyes of the south.

Senator Ingalls is a master orator, and this, with the unique place he fills as a Georgia chautauqua lecturer, will no doubt attract an immense crowd.

Public interest has been awakened to an unusual degree in the event, and elaborate preparations have been made for the appearance of the noted Kansan.

Senator Ingalls was expected to pass through Atlanta last night for Lithia Springs, but so far as could be learned he did not come this way.

He either came by the East Tennessee, and got off at Austell, or was delayed and will arrive this morning.

He will certainly deliver his lecture at Chautauqua tonight.

The railroads have prepared themselves to meet any emergency, and no matter how big the crowd is those who go out to hear Senator Ingalls may feel satisfied that they will be comfortably cared for.

DOUGLASS, THOMAS & CO.
DRY GOODS.

Everybody said the store would be a success. Candor in print, candid to persons, trying for few errors, slim profits, unsatisfactory purchases taken back, no obtrusive urging to buy, promises kept, judgment exercised. No magic in this, but "the survival of the fittest."

COLORED DRESS STUFFS
ON REMNANT COUNTERS.

2 pieces, 8 yards each, FLAID ALBATROSS, medium shades, \$5, instead of \$12.
4 pieces, 8 yards each, STRIPED WHIPCORD, light browns, light grays, will be \$5, been \$7.75.
5 pieces, emson, stripes, plaids, checks.
Your choice, half value, been \$15.

SKETCHED CHECKS, blue, white and brown, different lengths. Prices are not right, they're too low.

Say 35c to 50c yard.
38 to 46 inches wide, all.

BLACK AND MOURNING GOODS.
Priestly's Silk Warp REMNANTS.

\$1.47,
From \$1.75, and \$2 grade will be **\$1.69.**

NOVELTY Black Effects
85c,
Value \$1.

At 65c,
Value 80c.

At 75c.
HENRIETTA, all wool, worth \$1. D. T. & Co's price, July 25-26.

On Remnant Counter you will find something to suit you. Prices much off.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.
9-inch Chantilly, 45c, from 65c.
10-inch Chantilly, 55c, from 75c.
14-inch Chantilly, 65c, from 85c.
14-inch Chantilly, 75c, from \$1.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
New, white, embroidered, drawn thread, hemstitched, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c.
We invite you daily.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.,
89 and 91 Whitehall.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD
Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Through card in effect August 5, 1891.

Atlanta to Richmond	No. 1	No. 4	No. 11	No. 14
Atlanta	7:10 am	7:10 am	6:10 pm	12:30 pm
Richmond	8:30 am	8:30 am	7:30 pm	1:30 pm
Waycross	9:40 am	9:40 am	8:40 pm	2:40 pm
Albany	10:50 am	10:50 am	9:50 pm	3:50 pm
Macoon	12:00 pm	12:00 pm	11:00 pm	5:00 pm
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THE CONSTITUTION.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK
 For Ten Daily Constitutions, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for Ten Daily and Sunday Constitutions, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows: To the Publisher:—

Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:—

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." (Signed)
 GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., NEW YORK.

ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1891.

The Girls' Industrial School.

The prospectus of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, better known as the Girls' Industrial school, has been laid on our table. It is a neat little pamphlet of thirty pages and sets forth the purposes and advantages of the institution in a clear, succinct manner.

The school will be opened at Milledgeville on the 30th of next September. It enters a field of educational work new and untried in Georgia, but greatly needed. It starts under the fairest auspices, with a splendid corps of teachers, with buildings and equipments specially adapted to its purposes, and with the strong approval of the best people of the entire state. There is a crying need throughout Georgia and throughout the south for just such an education for girls as this school proposes to give. Its purpose is to prepare young women for the responsible vocation of teaching by the best methods known to modern pedagogues and to give them thorough instruction and practical training in those industrial arts suitable for women to pursue as a means of livelihood, and in those household arts that will fit them to become good housewives and homemakers. The state of Georgia never founded a nobler institution. Its power for good is incalculable.

THE CONSTITUTION has favored the enterprise from the beginning, and now predicts for it a grand and enduring success. It joins heartily with all good people of the state in wishing the Georgia Normal and Industrial college God-speed in its noble work!

A Pretty Picture.

Our bright contemporary, The St. Paul Globe, in its description of the rapid growth of its city within the past few years, "from a village of 40,000 people to a metropolis with perhaps forty times that number," says that all this phenomenal progress has been without lawlessness.

People rushed into St. Paul from the four quarters of the globe, until strangers to each other, and threw themselves into the mad scramble for gold. Yet, says The Globe, there never has been a time when a man or a woman could not go through the streets of the city at any hour of the day or night without absolute freedom from fear of insult or molestation. Property has always been safe. Burglaries have been so rare that any reader of the newspapers can give a full list for the past ten years without taxing his memory. Sneak thieving and petty crimes are practically unknown. Confidence men and swindlers have never made their headquarters there. Drunken men are never seen. No stories of sexual immorality ever go out from this model city, no defilements are reported, no deeds of violence of any note are recorded, and the criminal business of all the courts is so small that it would not afford a couple of lawyers a comfortable living.

Now, this is a very pretty picture, but is it anything more than a picture? When such astounding statements are made concerning a city of nearly four hundred thousand people they will naturally be doubted. If they are true, then St. Paul is a city without an equal in the world.

We are free to confess that this picture impresses us favorably, notwithstanding our doubts. We do not at present recall anything of an immoral or criminal character connected with the place. It does not figure in a discreditable way in our news columns. We admit all this, but we cannot admit all that The Globe claims. St. Paul has enjoyed one great advantage—it has been so prosperous that people have been kept busy making money. This state of affairs cannot last forever. The crimes and evils that develop in crowded cities are bound to come sooner or later, and the machinery of the law and public opinion should be ready to deal with them. There will never be an ideal city on this continent that can do without courts, police, the jail and the gallows. And it is no use to advertise St. Paul as a city where people very like angels have come together for business and pleasure. That sort of talk is simply a fairy story.

Two Stories.

The Washington Post gives a little story intended to make a point against free silver. It is alleged that the free silver editor of a New Orleans paper called on a banker for \$500 to pay the expense of a trip east. The banker handed him a bag containing the amount in silver dollars. When the editor objected to the coin the banker reminded him of his free silver editorial, and said: "Now, don't write any more such stuff. It is rubbish; you don't know what you are talking about. You claimed that people wanted silver for their traveling expenses and other things, and yet you are going to travel and won't take it." The editor smilingly yielded and took a package of ten-dollar notes.

This story is perhaps the best the gold-bugs can do in that line, but it is tame by the side of a story told by the silver men. A

short time ago a Washington merchant had \$3,000 in gold paid to him just before he started on a trip. He did not want to carry such heavy weight, and stepping into a bank he asked for notes for the coin. He was told that there would be some delay, as each piece would have to be weighed. Snorting with indignation he rushed off to the treasury and met with the same reception. At the risk of missing his train he had to wait until each coin had been weighed before he could get notes. There was a good reason for this. Gold coin in large amounts loses in weight by friction when it is transported, and the loss is sometimes considerable going across the continent or across the ocean.

Gold is hoarded, generally in banks. It is not the people's money. They do not want it. Silver in all ages has been their favorite coin for every-day use. Even in the New Orleans story it will be noted that the editor who objected to carrying a large amount of silver did not ask for gold. He took paper.

The Solid South.

"The south is still solid," says the editor of The Philadelphia Press, puckering his partisan lips. This is undoubtedly true, but what would the editor have? What else could he expect? If he will cast his eagle eye over the record of the republican party during the past twenty years he will perceive that its whole national policy has been directed to developing and keeping alive the spirit of sectionalism and sectional hatred. He will perceive that what is known as the southern policy of his party has been directed toward organizing the color line at the south and solidifying the blacks against the whites, and the whites against the republican party.

It lies ill in the mouth of the editor of The Press to address to the listening stars, through the columns of his newspaper, complaints about the solid south. It is the inevitable result of the policy which he has advocated—a policy which was invented and carried out with that very end in view. The truth is that the republican party is the victim of the very instrumentalities with which it has sought to destroy the democratic party of the south. It has carried its venomous policy of sectionalism too far; its attacks on the material prosperity and progress of the south have been too transparently vicious. The people of the republic have outlived the animosities which have served as an excuse for the republican party's existence. They have discovered that a sectional policy which cripples and retards the industrial progress of one section, is calculated to hurt all sections.

Nevertheless, it is too late for the republican party to reform its policy so as to meet the views of the voters of the country. The time for such reform has passed. The people have taken hold of the matter, and, if the result of the November elections possesses any significance at all, it means that they propose to send the republican party to the rear. And the rear is the place for it. Its chosen leaders have records that ought to send them to the chancery, and the later career of the party itself is a stretch—even in the nostrils of honest men who have heretofore been the mainstay of the organization.

Why shouldn't the south be solid against this party which has wronged her people and retarded her upbuilding? When has the republican party ever appealed to the reason, the intelligence and the patriotism of the south? When has it ever made any effort to show that it does not regard our people as riffians, assassins and enemies of the republic? What sort of material has it sent here to represent it, and what kind of governments has it endeavored to uphold here at the point of the bayonet? To ask these questions is to answer them; to ask them is to make a crushing answer to The Press' note of surprise that the south is still solid.

Does the editor of The Press know what the republican orators and newspapers have done for the south during the past twenty years? The story is as black as it is brief and simple. To the limits of civilization they have advertised the people here as cutthroats, murderers and assassins—as men ignorant and intolerant, whose only argument is the pistol or the shotgun—as men who socially ostracize all who differ with them in politics. For twenty years the republican editors and orators have thus been engaged in blackening the good name of the south with the most monstrous lies that malice can invent. They have retarded the progress of the south in every way. They have kept out capital and immigration, and have tried their utmost to hold the south to the poverty and desolation which were the brief and fleeting heritages of the war.

They have failed, and their failure has been the most signal on record, but it has not prevented them from pushing their policy of sectionalism. They are still pushing it, for The Press, in the editorial from which we have quoted, complains because the force bill was defeated by "republican defection." They will continue to push it. The party has no other policy.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Tonight.

The announcement that one of the most famous of American orators will lecture tonight at the Piedmont Chautauqua on "The Problems of the Second Century of Our Republic" cannot fail to draw thousands of Atlanta's best people.

Mr. Ingalls is a picturesque and commanding figure wherever he is placed. In the senate a speech from him was a national event. On the stump and on the lecture platform he holds the attention of the masses and cultured audiences. He is an attractive speaker, not only in voice and manner, but in his style, which is luminous, polished and epigrammatic.

Our readers are familiar with the leading points of Mr. Ingalls' career, and they are not likely to forget the debt of gratitude which they owe him for killing the force bill. While that infamous measure was pending, if he had been less loyal to his sense of duty as the presiding officer of the senate, and willing to surrender himself to the control of his party, the bayonet election law would have been rushed through beyond a doubt. In that emergency his conduct was that of a statesman and a patriot. Bitter partisan—hard fighter as he has been—the south must thank him for standing between her and the force bill.

The railway facilities for handling the immense crowds that will go to Lithia Springs today are perfect. Those who desire to go late this afternoon, and return to the city immediately after the lecture tonight, will be accommodated, while others who

have a little time to spend at the chautauqua will find that every arrangement has been made for their comfort and pleasure.

Today is a tempting opportunity for Atlanta to rise en masse and transfer herself to the chautauqua.

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE SWAPPED QUAY FOR PLATT. No doubt Quay's breeches are too big for the New York wheel.

THE OLD SOLDIERS ARE NOT STICKING TO MR. HARRISON as they were expected to do. Can it be that they want more pensions?

THE MATTER-OF-FACT VIEW is very interesting. For instance, Mr. Howells says that when he gets an idea it persists in being carried out. Whereupon John A. Cockrill ups and inquires: "Ours where, Mr. Howells? We believe this controversy will stop right where it is."

BROTHER BLAINE says he doesn't want the silver standard. What, then, is Brother Blaine going to do with the John Sherman law that is now actively engaged in that work?

COLLECTOR ENRIKIAN says he resigned. This is the polite way of saying he was kicked out. A kick is not a courteous affair, but it can be described in courteous language.

WHAT WILL THE GOLD SHARKS do if the republican silver law, invented by that great financier, John Sherman, carries the country to the silver standard?

IF MR. HARRISON proposes to serve his party for a second term, he should begin to hand around his favors. In a large and busy party the New York collectorship doesn't amount to much.

EDITOR HALSTADT says THE CONSTITUTION is mad on the silver question. Quite so. We are mad about all the vicious legislation of Harrison's corrupt party, and the people are mad, too.

QUARRERLONOME WIVES make interesting widows—especially when they quarrel with each other.

FOR 5 CENTS The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will elect any republican candidate now in the field.

EDITOR JOSEPH MEDILL, of The Chicago Tribune, pretends that he is angry with THE CONSTITUTION because of its silver views. But Editor Medill can't deceive us. He is angry with THE CONSTITUTION because it refuses to endorse his proposition to sow the seeds of the earth in alfalfa.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CONSTITUTION now insists that Abraham Lincoln was not a rail-splitter. A Marietta, Ga., correspondent of The Indianapolis Journal, after describing the early home of the emancipator, pronounces the stories of his great industry while a youth, and especially of his splitting fence rails, pure fiction. The Lincoln myth, it is asserted, was first fostered in Atlanta, and the log cabin itself was built before Abraham was born.

OLAF LUYKEN, a sailor, walked into a saloon in New York on Friday last, and after taking a drink offered a fifty-dollar confederate bill in payment. Strange to say, the keeper of the place accepted the bill and gave the sailor his change. Later he was informed of the character of the bill, and had the sailor arrested. The latter said the bill had been given to him for wages.

OUR MODERN dog days begin July 23rd and end on the 5th of September. The old Egyptian period was from July 3d to August 11th.

THE MYSTERIOUS abduction in New York of George Smith, an attractive young man, by several unknown women, is one of the sensations of the day. After this no man can feel safe. The women swoop down on him as expected, chloroform him, bundle him into a carriage and take him off to some seclusion, where he will be at their mercy. Strangers will be in still greater danger. German visitors to New York will not find it safe to go out alone. Their manly charms will embolden the Amazon women in that city to run any risk in order to capture them, and they will stand small chances of being rescued by the police. If this sort of thing is to go on, no man will be safe unless he is old or ugly.

A STRING OF BEADS.

Some of the Georgia editors will publish their northern experiences in book form. Agents will be wanted, and now is the time to subscribe.

HERE'S A MAXIM.
 Don't hurry, don't worry,
 But hope for the best;
 The world goes down
 The world does the rest!

A great many changes are taking place in Georgia weekly newspaper offices. They will fill a long-felt want, as the editors have been needing change for some time.

HE WAS A FARMER.
 Judge—What time was it when you saw the prisoner?
 Witness—Well, sir, if I don't disremember, his war horse about munched him.

The Vienna Progress makes the following notice a very prominent one on the front door of the office:

"The paying 'teller' of this office is taking his usual summer vacation. He will return about the middle of the month, and will be glad to fill the vacancy during his absence. To accommodate our creditors we will fill all bills regularly as sent in, and refer them to him on his return. —Take notice."

The Heard County Banner will hereafter be under the management of Colonel P. H. Whitaker and W. H. Daniel. His lease of the paper having expired, Mr. H. G. Abrams has resigned.

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.
 De chickens is roosting higher,
 Ex do white fags see me pass;
 But 'a'nd de Lawd dat de melon
 Is mighty in de de grass!

Editor S. N. Carpenter announces that on account of failing health he has decided to sell The Elberton Gazette. He will either sell the whole or a half interest, but prefers to sell the paper entire. He states that the paper is a paying property.

DESERVED HIS FATE.

Justice to prisoner—I see you have a jug there. Is that the whiskey that made you drunk?

Prisoner—Yes, your honor.

Justice—Pass it here, I'll sample it.

Prisoner—Pass the jug to me, please.

Justice (after a long pull)—The prisoner gets twelve months on the chancery. Any man who would get drunk on good whiskey like that, and run the risk of losing the jug, is irresponsible, and should be taken care of. Clear the court!

Editor John H. Sells is constantly making improvements in his excellent paper, The Sunny South, which now ranks with the best general literary weeklies. Colonel Sells has been an able assistant to Mr. H. C. Fairman, whose good work is becoming familiar to the readers of The Sunny South.

The Sanderville Progress says: "Although we are in the midst of the dull summer season the list of subscribers to The Progress is increasing to a gratifying extent each week."

A NOTABLE FIGURE.

The Remarkable Career of John H. Inman in New York.

From The New York Recorder.

John Hamilton Inman, president of the great Richmond Terminal system of railroad properties, executive head of a hundred and one great commercial enterprises, and one of the very few men who are in the first financial class, is a typical southern gentleman of the present time.

Years ago, when the south swayed the nation's destinies, the Inman family was very closely identified with all in the south that was great and good. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, October 23, 1844. His father was a banker and farmer. At the age of fifteen he left school to become a clerk in his uncle's bank in Georgia. Then the civil war broke out, and the young soldier followed the flag of his native state into the army of the confederacy. The end of the war found him a lieutenant in a Georgia regiment, impoverished, and young Inman came to New York to seek his fortune. Within a very few years (he

1870) John H. Inman, beginning as a clerk in a cotton house, had been able by his ability and energy to found the great house of Inman, Swanwick & Co.

From then until now Mr. Inman has been identified with what has been called the rebuilding of the south. Year by year he has seen his wealth increase, and almost from day to day he has found himself growing stronger with his fellows. Today he is ranked as one of the ablest of the financial men of New York, and as officer and director in charge of very nearly ten thousand miles of railroad. Such is Mr. Inman's love for and belief in the south that he is credited with having induced the investment of fully \$100,000,000 in the enterprises of that section of the country.

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

The sixth district and the fourth seem to be the bones of contention before the apportionment subcommittee.

The reason for the controversy in the fourth is that old contest between the forces "above the mountain" and those "below the mountain," the good people of Muscogee objecting to being put at the tail of the district.

In the sixth there are several pronounced candidates for congressional honors—Charles Bartlett, of Bibb; Bob Berner, of Monroe; Bob Whitfield, of Baldwin, and possibly Dan Hughes, of Bibb. Then it is by no means certain that Congressman Blount won't be "in it" again. Whichever upon the reapportionment committee and his possible opponents are eyeing him askance.

I am told that one of them sent to him the other day and asked if he intended making any change in the sixth. When I asked Whitfield about it, he said: "I am strongly in favor of keeping the sixth intact if possible. As it stands the district has only 3,000 over the average number fixed for each district, and I think it would suit everybody in the district better if it is left untouched. Of course I can't tell what will be done. The exigencies of the apportionment may make great changes all along the line before we get through."

There seems to be abroad in the land an impression that Fulton county jail is yawning for enterprising young men who fail to pay their debts.

Alfred Iverson Monroe, the clever gentleman who represents Calhoun county in the house, is a wit.

A few days ago a party of members and outsiders were sitting in Clerk Hardin's room discussing the matter of adjournment. Of some of the members of the party, Mr. Monroe was interested in the conversation. Various and sundry were the opinions expressed on the adjournment question. When each had had his say, Mr. Monroe wheeled around.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Do any of you know when the magnolia sheds its leaves? Well, the old ones don't drop off until the new ones are there to take its place. This is a green tree legislature—we intend to stay until our successors are elected and qualified."

Then he smiled with the crowd.

Another of Mr. Monroe's propositions is that he is willing to add to his salary, now provided the members all receive ninety days' pay in advance. "And I think it would pay the state to accept the proposition," he added.

Editor "Pleas" Stovall, of The Augusta Chronicle, spent yesterday morning in the city. He was on his way home from Tate Springs, where he has been spending some days recuperating.

"Tate has the pleasantest kind of a crowd, a good many of them Georgians, and retains all its popularity," he said. "I'm going back home greatly improved in health, and naturally I think it a great place."

Colonel Wm Smith, the sage of Smithonia, is bothered. At least some of his friends say he is.

The colonel owns two railroads down in Oglethorpe, one seven miles long, the other six. And now he wants to know whether the legislature is going to allow him to consolidate these lines!

Athens was well represented in Atlanta yesterday by prominent citizens in various lines of business. Among those here were Mr. Jephtha H. Rucker, one of the leading cotton men of the state; Mr. T. S. Moll, a leading attorney, who has made quite a reputation as an orator; Mr. E. R. Hodgson, who does a big business merchandising in the capital; Mr. George E. Lucas, a young man noted for his business qualifications, and who is connected with many of Athens' enterprises. All are leaders in their lines, and are popular, genial gentlemen with hosts of friends.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

Says The Marietta Journal: "Mr. W. R. Montgomery has left with us a copy of The Marietta Advocate, dated February 5, 1884, published by B. A. Grist & Co., and edited by C. C. Winn, our present justice of the peace. The Advocate was published during the war times, is four short columns to the page, and has more war news than local. One local item states that Mr. George D. Rice, Jr., who was wounded and captured in the late assault on Knoxville, had arrived in the city, having escaped from the federalists, and came through the mountains. From the advertisements we observe that Mr. John G. Campbell was ordinary, and W. W. Carroll clerk of inferior court. Only two business advertisements appear in the paper. Dr. E. M. Allen, resident dentist, and W. F. Grist, an insurance agent. An advertisement appears to hire 1,000 negroes for the permanent laboring force for the defense of Savannah. One item in the paper speaks of the scarcity of provisions, but a soldier on the train remarked that he was willing to fight as long as mule meat or parboiled corn could be obtained. The paper is diminutive and its subscription price was \$5 a year."

Here is a good shark story from Brunswick: "Mr. H. F. Gray was invited last Saturday to go with Mr. J. E. Dart, of St. Simon's, on a fishing expedition to the village plantation on the upper end of the island. He accepted, and on the way back he caught a young shark about two feet long, and killing it, flung it on the ground near the edge of the water, where it lay in the hot sun. The tide gradually rose and after awhile came up in about six inches of the dead shark. The water soon became agitated and two big sharks appeared on the scene, one three feet and the other nine feet long. Both were on the dead fish, and soon made the water boil with their fighting. When the large shark had whipped the young one off he came back, and with one vigorous rush threw his head and body out of the water until he could reach the dead fish, which he took into his mouth and returned below the water. Mr. Gray says his own 'flesh crawled' as he heard the old monster chew up the bones of the little fellow as he returned back to the water."

Editor Groover, of The Quitman Free Press, who is on a week's vacation to this city, speaks in glowing terms of the future of Quitman. "The fruit crop is flourishing in Brooks county," he said, "and made in quick time for this season. We are talking up new railroads, and the enterprises of all kinds are being mapped out. Quitman has little cause to complain."

Says The American Times-Recorder: "Mr. John Foster, of The Times-Recorder staff, who was a youthful member of the Burke county sharpshooters, Captain Holmes, in the winter of 1860, participated in the first actual warfare movement that opened hostilities. The company of which he was a member, acting under Governor Brown's orders, seized the United States arsenal at Augusta, and was a party to the first overt act of war against the United States. And in this connection is a historical fact that the Governor Brown was really guilty of treason in having seized the Augusta arsenal in advance of the secession of Georgia."

This from The Athens Banner: "Mr. Watson says on the stump that he is down on the university getting a penny because the state's money

ought to go to the education of the poor, barefoot boy. Mr. Watson comes down off the stump and says privately and confidentially to a friend of the university, 'I am opposed to the branch colleges. I believe in building up the university.' Fash! Mr. Watson is too slippery. He ought not to talk on both sides of this great question."

The Vienna Progress says it is a source of much comment among a great many people that some people are so inhuman. Especially is this the case with the negro in his treatment of his 'brother in black.' During the late illness of his negro, George Moon, in the Vienna jail Sheriff Powell offered many of the negro families in the town, to pay them well if they would remove the sick prisoner to their home and nurse him. But not one would take him or go near him. Coming on this The Progress says: 'A negro will testify for another, will lie for another, and help another to conceal his meanness, but when one gets into trouble and distress, they get more another case of inhumanity was that of the treatment of George Farnel, the negro that was killed up at Findlay on last Thursday. A witness said that the engineer and train hand pulled the dead body out of the front of the engine and laid it near the track and that the engineer stepped up on the body and then on the steps to the engine, pulled his throttle and steamed off. Some section hands moved the body into an outhouse, laid it upon the bare floor and left it there. The coroner found it in this place and condition the next morning."

The Greatest Newspaper.
 From The American, Ga. Times-Recorder.
 THE CONSTITUTION is the greatest newspaper in the south, and one that is getting better every day. If there are a half dozen papers in the United States superior to THE CONSTITUTION, THE TIMES-RECORDER does not know of their existence.

THE TAXPAYERS OF WEST END.

Would It Be Well to Come Into Atlanta?
 A West End Property Owner's Views.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—In following up the communication which you were kind enough to publish last Tuesday, in which the rates of taxation in Atlanta and West End were compared, I would not have you suppose for a moment that there is any complaint or criticism intended. West End is the victim of a situation which is beyond the power of its managers to control at this time. The town government is now and has been in excellent hands, and the financial management has been all that could be desired. Indeed, I do not know where, in all the land, you could find a community of the situation more important than that which is now before us.

While all this is true, it is also true that West End has now reached a period in its career when economy and common sense suggest that it take shelter under the wings of Atlanta. It is interested in the movement, and it is inevitable in the long run, and delay is costly. I confess that I have not heretofore regarded the possible absorption of West End with feelings of repugnance. I have been bitterly opposed to the movement, but I am now a convert to the movement. I do not look at the matter impartially, for I have, I think, a higher appreciation of the real individuality of West End than many of its citizens; but the preference of any person.

This situation is this: West End has gone as far as it can go in the direction of public improvement without imposing on its property owners a tax relatively higher than that which is imposed on those of the city of Atlanta. Yet it is imperative that the improvement shall go on. To stop now would be to leave affairs with one and a half dollars in the air, and nobody is in favor of an offensive exposure. The public improvements must go on, and yet it would be folly for the citizens of West End to tax themselves relatively higher than the citizens of Atlanta are taxed, and still be deprived of some of the most important advantages which the citizens of Atlanta enjoy.

Let me again, in brief shape, go over the figures which I presented last Tuesday. They are interesting. In West End, the necessities of the occasion compel the assessment of home property at its full market value. Let us say that a citizen owns home that is assessed at \$2,000. On this he pays a tax of \$10. If he has three children of school age he pays an additional tax of \$27; if one of the children is advanced beyond the fourth grade, the additional tax amounts to \$31.50. If all the children are beyond the fourth grade the additional tax is \$40.50. So that, in West End, the citizen pays a tax of \$37.50 in the first case, and in the second case he pays a tax of \$68.50.

In Atlanta, home property is assessed at 60 per cent of its market value. The two-thousand-dollar assessment in West End would be graded down to \$1,200 in Atlanta, and on this the tax would amount to \$6—just 67 cents less than the citizen of West End is paying at the present rate, for to his property tax the citizen of West End must add school tax.

It amounts to hard cash, and is a tax he would not have to pay under the public school system of Atlanta. Moreover, the citizen of West End has no fire protection whatever, no water privileges, and comparatively no police protection. He has no school, and he has no other advantages.

The present rate of taxation in West End. It is evident, however, that with this rate the improvement which is now being made in West End is already moving to secure an amendment to the charter which will permit an increase of the tax to 75 cents on the hundred. This is a tax of \$15 on the citizen's two thousand dollars' worth of property. Added to the school tax it would be TWELVE DOLLARS MORE than the citizen of Atlanta has to pay on property of the same relative value.

There are some other facts and figures which have an important bearing here, but I will not press them on your attention just now.

A WEST END PROPERTY OWNER.

That Proposed Park.
 Editor CONSTITUTION—I see that Major Sidney Rogers, with the aid of the city council, is to turn the piece of property at the junction of Whitehall and Formwalt streets into a park. For his information I will state that the title of this piece of property is vested in W. J. McDaniel, of Marietta, with McDaniel's bond for title to Green B. Roberts, of this city, and an ejectment suit is now pending in the courts against the city of Atlanta for the title to the property.

The title can be bought by an individual at a fair price, but it will never be given up as public property until it has passed the highest courts it can reach.

GREEN B. ROBERTS.

DON'T HOLD COTTON.

"Pick Fast, Gin Early and Sell Quick,"
 The Motto of a Large Planter.

President T. B. Neal, of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, has received a letter from his brother-in-law, Mr. F. B. Cash, at Shreveport, La., who is a large planter on the Red river lands, perhaps the best cotton lands in the United States, in which the writer urges farmers not to hold their cotton. Mr. Cash made money last year by selling his cotton early, and he is going to stick to the same policy this year.

"I closed [I send check for \$1,500, amount due Van Winkle & Co. for the gins and outfit I ordered made for me last May. Ship two of them to the Gulf coast, and one to the Lake coast. I want them immediately. My crops are the best on both places I ever saw up to date, and are about as early as I can make a small market for. I have sold on other places as I did on both places last year."

"I saved me several thousand dollars last year by insisting on my selling early. My motto now is, pick fast, gin early and sell quick."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

STOVALL.—Editor Fiesandt A. Stovall, of The Augusta Chronicle, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Stovall is a brilliant journalist whose pen adorns every subject that it touches. He has just completed the manuscript of his "Life of Robert Toombs," on which he has been engaged for the past two years, and the book will be published at an early day

HOP TALBOT

REASONS FOR HIS

STATION

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TROUBLE BREWING

THE MARIETTA AND NORTH

GEORGIA AGAIN.

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on the road was soon, and he professed entire

While this is true, the rumor had been

heard by some of the shop hands before this

evening.

OTHER RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Atlanta and Florida's freight business

is steadily growing.

Last year there were only about one hundred

and fifty acres of melons planted along

the road's territory. This year there are 600

acres in melons, which means 200 carloads for

the road to handle.

These melons, brought into the market

from the Atlanta and Florida's territory, are

among the finest that grow.

Two freight trains are run over the road

each day, and they have as much business as

they can take care of with that service.

William B. Russell, late general western

agent of the Georgia Pacific division of the

Richmond and Danville, died on Monday.

W. J. Matthews has been appointed super-

intendent of transportation of the Savannah,

American and Montgomery, with office at

Americus.

Another change in that road's management

is the abolition of the office of superintendent,

the reception of the resignation of W. N.

Marshall. Hereafter the superintendent's du-

ties will be conducted by the second vice pres-

ident.

Sam Webb, of the Central, who is given up

to be "the" hustler of all the hustlers, came

yesterday.

The rumor that the Georgia Southern and

Florida had been scooped by the East Tennes-

see is denied by General Manager Lowe.

Trains on the Macon and Northern were to

have begun running through from Macon to

Lula yesterday, but the arrangement was not

perfected. It may take effect on next Sun-

day.

How many people will go to Chautauque to

hear ex-Senator Ingalls today?

The railroad expects a regular old-time ex-

position crowd, and have made arrangements

accordingly.

Superintendent Ryder, who will personally

see to the transportation of the crowd, says

that the Georgia Pacific will be prepared to

handle conveniently 30,000 people.

All the available extra coaches of the Rich-

mond and Danville system have been con-

gregated where they can be had at a few min-

utes.

Under the new management of the Central

Mr. John D. Williamson is retired as super-

intendent of the C., R. & C., or Chattanooga

division.

He gives place to Superintendent Starr

whose jurisdiction is extended.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Mr. Albert L. Beck, of the real estate firm

of Sam'l W. Goode & Co., has just returned

from Yellowstone national park, and other

points in the west and north-west.

At all times a clever talker, he is now

loaded to the muzzle with entertaining gos-

sip about his trip.

Mr. Beck is one of those tourists who sees

and hears everything that is going—no

merely the tiresome, stereotyped stuff put up

by the guides and guide books.

Yesterday, he was sitting in his office talk-

ing to Mr. Joe Jacobs, and showing him a lot

of photographic views of the park and other

curious things he had picked up on his trip.

"I wore overcoats and fought mosquitoes at

the same time," said he. "It was delightfully

warm in the daytime, but at night I slept

under more covering than I ever had here in

Atlanta. I was something of an oddity there.

Do you know that the managers of the hotels

say that there have never been more than a

dozen people from Georgia inside the park.

It's a fact. That is they say, and I guess

they calculate on their registers.

HON. JOHN J. INGALLS.

The Feast of Eloquence for Georgians

at Chautauque Tonight.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Let no one who

can, fail to hear Mr. Ingalls' lecture tonight

at Chautauque. He is one of our most elo-

quent national orators. A brief etching of

AT IT AGAIN.

NEGROES WORKED BY ANOTHER

SCHEME.

A Slick Mulatto Tells Them They Are All to

Be Pensioned, and All They Have to Do Is Pay the Postage.

The negroes are being worked again.

It isn't a trip to Africa this time—it's even

cheaper in price, and brings in the cold cash

in large quantities to every negro who will

pay a little postage.

That's the story of the kind-hearted philan-

thropist, who yesterday visited many of his

brothers and sisters in color.

He wasn't seeing them for profit, but for

their good.

The story is that yesterday morning a neat-

looking yellow fellow, well dressed and with a

smooth tongue, got off the dummy at the cor-

ner of Fair and Gullust streets and visited

many of the negro houses in the neighborhood.

He was evidently sharp, and knew of the

extreme liberality of the United States govern-

ment in regard to pensions.

He told the negroes he saw that next fall

congress was going to pension every southern

negro.

The bill to pension them was to specify the

amount to be paid each, the amount to vary

according to the age.

Just as soon as the bill passes every negro

seventy-five years old will begin receiving \$15

per month until his death, and when he died

his people received \$500. A seventy-year-old

negro gets \$12.50 per month; one fifty

years, \$10 per month; forty years, \$8 per

month, and so on down, the amount paid de-

creasing with the age.

This bill was certainly going to be passed,

and this negro, who gave his name as J.

